Christian Register.

"AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?" LUKE xii. 57.

DEVOTED TO UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY, SOUND MORALS, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.——DAVID REED, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IX. BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1830. NO. 9.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[For the Christian Register.]

CHRISTIAN FRIENDSHIP.

Addressed to a Friend.

'Tis a Sun, forever shining,
Glorious to the Pilgrim's eye;
Brightest in the day's declining,
Dearest in the darkest sky.

Tis a Stream, with bliss o'erflowing,
Waste and wild, its waters lave;
Flowers of heaven on earth are growing,
Watered by its crystal wave.

Tis a Tree, forever wearing,
Sweetest bloom on barren waste;
Tree of life, forever bearing
Fruits to please the Pilgrims taste.

Lights and stars the sky may dizen,
Pierce the night and break the shade;
When that Sun has sweetly risen,
All life's other lights must fade.

Streams of sinful joy shall never
Flow in sweetness at my side;
Quench'd my thirst, and quench'd forever,
All untasted, let them glide.

Trees of time, though fresh and vernal,
Wintry storms shall sweep away—
This shall bloom through years eternal,
Greenest in the sharpest day.

Now that Sun is shining o'er us,
Pilgrims of a transcient day;
Now that stream rolls on before us,
Fruits and flowers adorn the way.

Oh, how blest the tie that binds us,
Sweetest boon to mortals given;
Fire of love, that oft reminds us
Of a purer flame in heaven.

We must part but not forever,
Sweeter union waits above—
Time nor death those bands can sever,
Bands of strong immortal love.

Portsmouth, N. H. Feb. 16, 1830

PRACTICAL.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

The New York Statesman gives the following passage from a sermon of the Rev. Sidney Smith, preached before the Corporation of Bristol, (Eng.) 'The sentiments,' says the Statesman, 'are eminently liberal and just, and the extract will be read with pleasure as equally applicable to all countries and all circumstances.'

'The arguments which I have adduced in support of the great principles of religious charity are, that violence upon such subjects is rarely or ever found to be useful; but generally to produce effects opposite to those which are intended. I have observed, that religious sects are not to be judged from the representations of their enemies; but, that they are to be heard for themselves, in the pleadings of their best writers, not in the representations of those whose intemperate zeal is a misfortune to the sect to which they belong. If you will study the principles of your religious opponents, you will often find your contempt and hatred lessened in proportion as you are better acquainted with what you despise. Many religious opinions, which are purely speculative, are without the limits of human interference. In the numerous sects of Christianity, interpreting our religion in very opposite manners, all cannot be right. Imitate the forbearance and long suffering of God, who throws the mantle of his mercy over all, and who will probably save, on the last day, the piously right, and the piously wrong, seeking Jesus in humbleness of mind. Do not drive religious sects to the disgrace (or to what they foolishly think the disgrace) of formally disavowing tenets they once professed, but concede something to human weakness: and when the tenet is virtually given up, treat it as if it were actually given up, and always consider it to be very possible that you yourself may have made mistakes and fallen into erroneous opinions, as well as any other sect to which you are opposed. If you put on those dispositions and this tenor of mind, you cannot be guilty of any religious fault, take what part you will in the religious disputes which appear to be coming on in the world. If you choose to perpetuate the restrictions upon your fellow-creatures, no one has a right to call you bigoted; if you choose to do them away, no one has any right to call you lax and indifferent; you have done your utmost to do right, and whether you err, or do not err, in your mode of interpreting the Christian religion, you show at least that you have caught its heavenly spirit—that you have put on, as the elect of God, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering, forbearing one-another, and forgiving one another.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the uses and abuses of this day; and having stated the great mercy of God's interference, and the blessings this country has secured to itself in resisting the errors and follies and superstitions of the Catholic Church, I have endeavored that this just sense of our own superiority should not militate against the sacred principles of Christian charity. That charity which I ask for others, I ask also for myself. I am sure I am preaching before those who will think (whether they will agree with me or not) that I have spoken conscientiously, and from good motives, and from honest feelings, on a very difficult subject—not sought by me, but devolving upon me in the course of duty—in which I should have been heartily ashamed of myself, as you would have been ashamed of me, if I had thought only how to flatter and please, or thought of any thing but what I hope I always do think of in the pulpit—that I am placed here by God, to tell truth, and to do good. I shall conclude my sermon, pushed, I am afraid, already to an unreasonable length, by reciting to you a very short and beautiful apologue, taken from the Rabbinical writers. It is, I believe, quoted by Bishop Taylor, in his *Holy Living and Dying*. I have not now access to that book, but I quote it to you from memory; and should be truly happy if you would quote it to others from memory also:—'As Abraham was sitting in the door of his tent there came unto him a wayfaring man, and Abraham gave him water for his feet, and sat bread before him;' and Abraham said unto him, 'Let us now worship the Lord our God, before we eat this bread.' And the wayfaring man said unto Abraham, 'I will not worship the Lord thy God, for thy God is not my God; but I will worship my God, even the God of my father.' But Abraham was exceeding wroth, and he rose up to put the wayfaring man forth from the door of his tent; and the voice of the Lord was heard in his tent.—'Abraham, Abraham, have I borne with this man for three-score and ten years, and can'st not thou bear with him for one hour?'

[From Coleridge's Friend.]

THE LORD HELPETH MAN AND BEAST.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander the Macedonian, came to a people in Africa, who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conqueror. They led him to the hut of their Chief, who received him hospitably and placed before him golden dates, golden figs, and bread of gold. Do you eat gold in this country? said Alexander. I take it for granted (replied the Chief) that thou wert able to find eatable food in thine own country. For what reason then art thou come among us? Your gold has not tempted me hither, said Alexander, but I would willingly become acquainted with your manners and customs. So be it, rejoined the other, sojourn among us as long as it pleaseth thee. At the close of this conversation two citizens entered as into their Court of Justice. The plaintiff said, I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it I found a treasure. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it: and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it. The defendant answered: I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow citizen. I sold him the land with all its contingent, as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively.

The Chief, who was at the same time their supreme judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or no he understood them aright. Then after some reflection said: Thou hast a Son, Friend, I believe,? Yes! And thou (addressing the other) a Daughter? Yes!—Well then, let thy Son marry *thy* Daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple for their marriage portion. Alexander seemed surprized and perplexed. Think you my sentence unjust? the Chief asked him—O no, replied Alexander, but it astonishes me. And how, then, rejoined the Chief, would the case have been decided in your country?—To confess the truth, said Alexander, we should have taken both parties into custody and have seized the treasure for the king's use. For the king's use! exclaimed the Chief, now in his turn astonished. Does the sun shine on that country?—O yes! Does it rain there?—Assuredly. Wonderful! but are there are tame animals in the country that live on the grass and green herbs? Very many, and of many kinds.—Aye, that must be the cause, said the Chief: for the sake of those innocent animals the all-gracious Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your country.

DOCTRINAL.

THE DIVINE UNITY.

We gave a brief notice last week of a pamphlet published at Raleigh, N. C. entitled 'A respectful Appeal from the injurious charge of a wish to "Pluck with unhallowed hands the Crown from the head of the Eternal."' The following passages, from this pamphlet, will show that able advocates of the simple doctrines of Unitarian Christianity are rising up in various parts of the land.

I own that I do not believe Christ is the Supreme God, or equal to the Supreme God. Do you inquire the reason of this disbelief? I reply, it is for the best reason a Christian can give, namely, that my Lord and Master who is the truth itself, has asserted positively and unequivocally, that his Father is greater than himself.

I am aware of the usual evasions of this stubborn and unanswerable truth. I know it is said, our Lord had reference to his human nature only; but I submit it to the candid to say, whether it be not a sufficient reply to such evasion to remark, that neither our Lord, nor any of the sacred writers have ever once said that this expression, or any other similar scripture doctrine, referred only to his human nature, or in fact that the scriptures any where expressly and distinctly assert any thing about his two natures?

To say, as I once heard a respectable divine say, that the expression 'they shall call his name Emmanuel—God with us,' is an express and plain declaration of the two natures is saying, I think, what the passage does not warrant. As well might we argue two natures in Elisha, from the meaning of the name by which he was called, God that saveth. Especially when we look at his supernatural works, such as multiplying the widow's oil, to raise money to save her two sons from slavery—raising the Shunamite's dead child to life—miraculously feeding one hundred men, 2 Kings iv. 42—ordering Naaman's cure, and causing the disease to fasten on his own unfaithful servant, &c.—not to mention the name Elijah, which means God the Lord, and the miracles he also performed. I submit it to the judgment of every unprejudiced mind, whether the New Testament writers and teachers, could probably be believers in the two natures, without ever once plainly and expressly stating that belief?

If, as I have already suggested, it be a truth that the sacred scriptures never once, express plainly, and unequivocally, the doctrine of our Lord's two natures, I do then humbly conceive, that this circumstance should never be lost sight of by the fair and candid inquirer into this subject. I am particular and emphatic on this point, because as every body will see, it is a principal one, on which the Father's sole supremacy must stand or fall. If it be a solemn truth, that in Christ Jesus, 'two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and Manhood were joined together in one person, never to be divided, whereof is one Christ, very God and very man,'—how then, I would humbly and respectfully inquire, are we to account for the surprising fact, that the sacred writers have never plainly told us so, or any thing undeniably to the same amount?

To a mind that will dare to think for itself on things of this kind, is not such an omission in the scripture writers, a circumstance sufficient to force the conviction, that there has probably a mistake on this subject, crept somehow into the church since the cannon of scripture was completed.

If the New Testament does not represent them, [God and Christ] from beginning to end, as two real proper beings, then in my humble view, may we search in vain for more than one being in any book ever yet written. To give one instance,—'Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me, nevertheless not my will, but thine be done.' How can I possibly persuade myself that this passage does not emphatically, represent two real persons, each with his own will, one of them offering a fervent, yea, an agonising prayer, to the other, who was able to deliver him from what he then feared?

I am charged with not believing 'the word was God' in the true meaning of the term. The charge is gratuitous. It is probable I do not believe it as you do, but of this I am not absolutely certain. Because I cannot definitely know in what sense you believe him to be God, until you inform me how God the Father, and God the Son be but one God,—in what sense they differ from each other, and in what sense they are but one being. I believe, as firmly as you do, that all of John's writings are the revealed will of God, and are to be believed and obeyed accordingly; but I humbly conceive, it does not follow of course, that I am to believe all that was taught in the darkest days of the church, as the infallible truths of Heaven. If I am convinced of error on this subject, it must be by plain matter of fact scripture proof, and by plain common sense reasoning, such as I have endeavored to adduce in what I have just been saying. This was, as I conceive, the usual and effectual way in which the sacred writers, stopped the mouths of gainsayers.

Paul expressly teaches, that the time will come, when Christ shall give up the kingdom, (or his kingly authority,) to God, and himself become subject again, 1 Cor. xv. 24—28. I humbly protest before Almighty God, that my heart does not reproach me with the least wish to think of my Saviour one iota below his real character. It is the ardent desire of my soul to think of him just as he is revealed in scripture. To think of his character neither higher nor lower, than that holy book represents it. The great and good work of associations for putting the bread of life into the hands of common persons, like myself, certainly supposes a capacity in me, of understanding the bible for myself. Or, are those Christians who oppose its circulation without the appendage of a human creed, right in their fears that I shall make a dangerous use of it? If so, the pious labors of Bible Societies, must then be of doubtful utility. It is notorious, I believe, that we have no authentic account of any dispute about a trinity of persons in the Deity for more than one hundred years after the Saviour had gone to Heaven. We are credibly informed, that about that period, almost every article of the Christian faith had its determined and sharp-sighted opposers. Men of learning and genius who put forth their whole strength to overturn the fair fabric of our holy religion. And yet we hear not a whisper of any attack being made on that article, or any defence of it at that day. What article more likely to have been opposed, especially by the Jews, who prided themselves so much on their belief of one God? Finding nothing said, either for or against the doctrine at that day, I thiuk the inference a natural one, that it then had no existence, but was the production of after times.

With the excellent Bishop of Landaff, in his article on Mysteries, I am constrained to believe, that 'man's doctrines have been imposed on the Christian world, as doctrines of the gospel, which have no foundation whatever in scripture,' and that 'instead of defending those doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ, to reprobate them as gangrenous excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine Christianity.'

The repetitions in the foregoing brief remarks are mostly intentional. For if my ideas are just, I wish them to take some hold on the persons who may deign to read this. I have no wish to bewilder myself or the reader, by wandering from the few plain points before me. I make no pretension to scholarship. If I can but furnish a tolerable clue to my views and reasonings, I hope the plain intelligent reader will be able to gather my meaning fairly, weigh its force and bearing for himself, and draw his own conclusions, whether for holding opinions like these, I am justly chargeable wish being a wicked enemy of the Almighty.

Gladly would I have refrained from meddling with the religious opinions of other persons, but as my reputed heresy consists in dissenting from some of those opinions, some notice of them was unavoidable, in this defence of my moral character, which is dearer to me than life itself.

I will now mention, in few words, some things which I assuredly do believe:

I believe most heartily and gladly, the whole record which God has been pleased to give us of his Son.

I believe most firmly, that the scriptures of truth are a sufficient rule for Christian faith and practice, and that it is not necessary that I should subscribe to any other religious creed, though I have no objection to that usually termed the Apostles' Creed.

I believe it my imperious duty, to inquire diligently, prayerfully and candidly, for myself, what is the faith and practice enjoined by the sacred scriptures, as it is to God, their author and my righteous judge, that I must account for my belief and conduct.

I believe the Saviour to be divine, so far as the indwelling, or communications of the Father made him so; but that it is a divinity derived wholly from God, the source of all divinity, is to my apprehension, as plain a fact, as any contained in the scriptures of truth.

And finally, with the early Christians, before the time of Athanasius,

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord, who was born of the Virgin Mary; suffered under Pontius Pilate; was crucified dead and buried; the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and *sitteth on the right* hand of God the Father Almighty. From thence he shall come to judge the living and the dead. I believe in the Holy Spirit—the communion of Saints—the forgiveness of sins—the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

BIBLICAL.

[From the Monthly Repository.]

NOTES ON PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE.

HEB. vi. 12, '— followers of them, who through faith and patience inherit the promises.'

The key to this passage, is found in chap. xii. 1, '—seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses.' They who through faith and patience inherit the promises, and the great cloud of witnesses, are the same—the illustrious fathers of the Jewish nation, the most memorable of whom the writer enumerates in the eleventh chapter. I cannot admit, with Peirce, that the inheritors of the promises were *Gentile converts:* nor throughout the epistle do I perceive a single allusion to this class of believers. The learned and very able commentator appeals to Rom. xi. 11, and supposes that the author of the letter to the Hebrews is in a similar manner animating to holy emulation those of his countrymen who believed; and that he would thus stimulate them by the living examples of the Gentile disciples, who were more steadfast in the Christian profession. Between these two compositions, however, there is a wide difference, as to the circumstances in which they were severally drawn up, and the bodies of people to whom they were addressed: nor has Peirce adverted to the distinction. The Church at Rome contained some Gentile as well as many Jewish converts: accordingly, in the epistle sent thither, Paul notices each of those descriptions of men, and reasons and exhorts with a view to their respective opinions and condition. By the author of the letter to the Hebrews another course is pursued: *he* wrote *only* to Christians, who had been Jews, and who were in danger of apostacy. On this account, he borrows his arguments exclusively from Jewish objects and characters, from his country's history and institutions.

In the thirteenth and seventeenth verses of the sixth chapter we see further presumptions, that the author had solely Hebrew patriarchs and worthies in his view. No doubt several Heathen converts inherited the promises: but concerning that division of the Christian world the epistle before us is silent. Heb. xi. 3, '— through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God,' &c.

The *material* worlds are not intended: (1st,) the plural noun [signifying *the ages*] has been employed here, and in a few other passages; and it no where admits of the sense ordinarily affixed to the term *worlds;* (2dly,) one meaning of this Greek word is a dispensation, (3dly,) that the material worlds were framed by the word or power, of God, is a proposition resting on the reports of sense and on the deductions of reason, rather than on faith in testimony; whereas, if the reference be to the patriarchal, Mosaic and Christian dispensations, the statement will form a pertinent and beautiful introduction to all which follows.

1 JOHN iii. 2, 'Beloved, now are we the sons of God,' &c.

Some attention will be essential, for the purpose of discerning the scope of the writer's argument in this verse. He is not reasoning from the parental character of God to the certainty of the future eternal happiness of Christ's genuine followers: *that the Christian doctrine* has the resurrection of Jesus for its basis. The beloved disciple's object is of another kind: from the relation of Christians to their Lord, from the circumstance of their too being denominated *sons of God*, he shews that their glory and their form in the life to come will resemble the Saviour's. Such is the import of the passage, with which 1 Cor. xv. 49, Phill. iii. 21, ought to be compared.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

[From the Monthly Repository.]

MRS. HANNAH LETTIS.

This lady was the wife of Mr. T. Lettis jun. of Yarmouth, (Eng.) She was the daughter of Mr. Weeds, a respectable farmer of Trunch, in the county of Norfolk. Educated in a strict adherence to the doctrines and forms of the Church of England, whatever orthodox notions she might have imbibed in her infancy were strengthened by the precepts and example of a Dissenting family in the Independent connexion, with whom she was placed at school, and with whom she passed a considerable portion of that time when the mind is most susceptible of strong and lively impressions. The feelings of piety and devotion thus inculcated by early precepts and associations, always remained with her; but her mind, as it advanced to maturity, rose above the forms in which they were conveyed. She soon observed that worth and virtue were confined to no sect or party. The gloom and mystery of those religious notions which she had imbibed in childhood could find nothing responsive in a heart like hers, which, full of the purest benevolence, delighted to consider the Creator as the Father and the Friend of all his creatures, not as a capricious tyrant who appoints some to happiness and others to misery without any regard to their moral conduct. At an early period of life she formed acquaintance with Mr. Lettis, and on her marriage became a constant attendant at the Unitarian meeting, where, as the writer of this has heard her frequently declare, she found a religion on which her heart could rest with firmness, with satisfaction, with joy. She believed that Unitarianism was the doctrine of the gospel, that it was the religion of nature confirmed by revelation; and she continued for the remainder of her life firm and consistent in the profession of her belief. With her, religion was what it was intended to be, a cheerful, actuating principle; she was not loud in her professions; she did not pray standing at the corners of the streets, nor endeavor to attract the notice of the world by a sanctimonious appearance. Her piety was pure, simple and unaffected, elevating her mind and ennobling all the duties of life by a reference to eternity.

As a friend she was firm, constant and sincere, and those with whom she was in the habits of social intercourse will long cherish the remembrance of her mild, gentle and unassuming manners, which never failed to win the respect and esteem of those with whom she associated.

In all the duties of life, as a wife and mother, she was truly exemplary. Her happiness was at home, the only happiness in this world which deserves the name, which lies within the reach of the many as well as the few, which rests upon the temper of the soul, not on the outward condition of life, which finds an ample field for exercise in the calm enjoyment of domestic, friendly and social intercourse. This happiness it was her delight to cultivate, and she thought her duties to the world were best performed by an unremitting attention to the comfort, the welfare, the happiness of her family. The comforts of this world were within her reach, to such a degree as we see every day tempts many to indulge in the love of display and ostentation; but she valued only the more calm noiseless and unobtrusive enjoyments of her domestic circle. In the education of her children she wisely endeavored to fit them for stations of usefulness and respectability by habits of order, industry and frugality. It would be injustice to her memory to say, that she *sacrificed* her own ease and indulgence to the good of her children. It was her greatest *pleasure*, by every means in her power, to promote their improvement and contribute to their present and lasting welfare.

As a wife no one could estimate her value but he who was left to mourn her loss. Her affection was warm, steady and sincere, producing a perfect union of hopes, wishes and pursuits. Her temper mild and equable, her unremitting attention to domestic arrangements made his home what it ought to be to every man, the seat of his best and purest enjoyment. Her good sense made him sure of ever finding his best friend and most judicious adviser at home; in all difficulties, which in the course of life will sometimes assail the most prosperous, he found in her one who not only partook in his anxiety, but who assisted him to bear his disappointments with resignation; and in sickness, her mild and gentle spirit, her affectionate attentions, soothed his sufferings and accelerated his restoration.

She had a numerous family, several of whom died young, and she suffered very severely at various times by long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience, contributing to her own recovery by the sweet composure and resignation of her mind.

She was taken away from her sorrowing family in the most sudden manner. It has been ascertained that the cause of her death was by the bursting of the right ventricle of the heart.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27, 1830.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A correspondent in the last Register has adverted to a subject, which with him we consider as calling for the deliberate attention, of the whole religious community. To his own inquiry 'what is the true meaning and intent of the First Article in the constitution of the American Bible Society, and, particularly of that clause in it, which declares, that the Society's sole object shall be to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment?'—he has himself given the only true answer. To every impartial mind, there can be but one answer—that by notes and comments is intended every kind of remark, observation, criticism, however brief, not belonging to the sacred text itself, intended to indicate or explain its meaning. Under this head, therefore, are comprehended, in our view beyond all question, all those headings of pages or chapters, purporting to explain the main subject, or contents of such pages or chapters. For what else are they, but the opinions of their authors as to those contents; the arbitrary and unauthorised commentary, though it be but of a line or a word, of men, who have no authority, and whose names are not even known? Whether these titles or contents be correct or not, is not now the inquiry; nor need it come into the consideration of the subject. Were this necessary we might multiply examples of their extreme incorrectness or deficiency; and, what is of more serious moment, of their presumptuous attempts to decide the doctrines, inculcated. But for the present, we only remark, that right or wrong they are of 'private interpretation;' that they are arbitrary additions to the Scriptures; and therefore, in themselves, violations of the essential principle, upon which, first, the British and Foreign, and, afterwards, all other Bible Societies have been formed. It is not a satisfactory answer, that these 'titles, or headings,' are in the fewest words possible, or are to be regarded as mere indexes or historical notes, pointing to a fact recorded, or a precept enjoined, or a doctrine inculcated. They are still the commentary, the private opinion of the writer; and if incorrect, the very brevity may make them but the more injurious, as they are more easily read and exhibit the error in its most prominent and offensive form.

We consider, then, the inquiries, or rather we would call them the remonstrances of our correspondent upon this subject as well-founded, and demanding serious attention. It is in the last Report of the American Bible Society, page 8, that we find the following passage, on which the writer, to whom we have referred, founds his remarks.

'Your Board have frequently been requested to publish an octavo Bible, for family use, with headings or contents of chapters prefixed. Having an opportunity to procure plates for such a volume, from the Baltimore Bible Society, and which could be paid for in Bibles and Testaments, they were accordingly purchased, and two editions have been struck from them. These plates were cast in London, and make a Bible nearly of the size of the octavo before issued by the Society. To families, which are not in the habit of keeping a concordance, this book, with the copious headings referred to, will, no doubt, be highly acceptable and useful.'

We know not by whom such requests have been made. But we know assuredly that, 'the American Bible Society' had no right to comply with them. And we agree with our correspondent, 'that the publication of such headings by the Society is as real a violation of the first article of the constitution as the publication of Scott's Commentary by the Society's funds would be.'

We have had occasion to suggest some of our doubts and regrets on the subject of hasty, defective or erroneous translations, as circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and others.—And we trust, that the just and earnest complaints, that have been repeated upon this subject, both in Great Britain, and India, where these erroneous versions may be most injurious, will not have been made in vain. We consider the course pursued by the American Bible Society, as involving evils, if not of the same extent, yet of the same nature; as corrupting the word of God by human additions, and as exposing it to be misunderstood.—Nay more, we can regard it in no other light than as a violation, we do not say, wilful,—of the constitution of the Society. We hope, that the Managers will give to the subject its due consideration; and in all their future distributions of the scriptures will adhere to that article of their constitution, so solemnly adopted, without which it would be impossible to maintain any union among Christians in the great cause, in which they are alike concerned; and in the violation of which Bible Societies may become, (as indeed in some instances we fear they already have been) the instrument of a mere sectarian zeal.

PROFANATION OF SCRIPTURE.

'It is stated in Letters from Washington, that Mr. Holmes of Maine, in a late Speech in the Senate, remarked, substantially, that the New-England states sent twelve Senators to support their cause and character in that body; these were the twelve apostles of New-England; but New-England, like the Savior of mankind, found a traitor among her twelve. The traitor had not, indeed, yet received his thirty pieces of silver, but was in daily expectation of it. The remark, though hardly excusable on the score of reverence, is not difficult of application.' *Boston Cour.*

We hope for the sake of the individual by whom this irreverent comparison is said to have been drawn, and for the credit of the Senate of U. S. that Mr. Holmes' words were incorrectly reported. We trust that no one who fills a seat in that Chamber would so violate the respect which is due to the feelings of a Christian nation,—to say nothing of the character which it would force us to attribute to his own religious belief. But we use this occasion to remark on a too common practice, of which this example is only an extreme instance. Quotations from scripture are often made at a time and in a manner altogether inconsistent with propriety. It is fashionable in some circles to intersperse conversation with what are deemed apposite citations from the bible; which is treated as a storehouse of words and phrases for every day use. No matter how trivial the subject, nor how irrelevant to the original purpose of the text, it is introduced, or such an allusion is made to it as cannot be misunderstood. Some Christians in this respect use their bible, as some lovers of the drama use Shakspeare,—on every occasion and in every company.

Now we should object to this, if there were no stronger reasons, on the score of its bad taste. Incongruity of ideas may produce wit, but it is fatal to a correct style of writing or conversation. We have been offended, by the ignorance of rhetorical propriety, often betrayed by public speakers, and particularly by the young men at college, in attempting to rivet an argument, or ornament an oration by a passage of scripture, which had no more reference to the subject under discussion than Homer to a steam-carriage. It is either superstition, like that of the Jews, who introduced the language of their sacred books on every occasion, or it is religious pedantry; in either case it is in bad taste.

But we have a far more serious objection to the practice, on which we are remarking. The habit of using the bible so lightly is fatal to that feeling of sacred interest with which it should be regarded. We have as little of superstitious reverence for the volume as any one, and by many, our notions might be considered lax; but we esteem it as our most valuable treasure, and we grieve to see it treated with impropriety. We are anxious to avoid any association with it, that might be unfavorable to a devout use of its contents. In the minds of the young such an association is easily formed, and is seldom broken; and to any one who does not keep a stricter watch over his intellectual habits than most Christians, the connexion of a scriptural phrase or incident with a light speech may be productive of discomfort, and of injury for years. Who that has read Swift's unholy jest with his clerk, does not regret his knowledge of the circumstance, whenever he turns to the evening service of the Episcopal Prayer Book?

An improper use of scripture is not confined to men of the world or to the thoughtless. It has been the opprobrium of clergymen that they seasoned their wit with this ingredient, like him who stole the fire of heaven to animate clay. We can scarcely call this by a milder name than sacrilege. It is irreverent; it is sinful. We hope a better sense of professional propriety, as well as of religious character prevails now; and we entreat the the lovers of the bible and the friends of pure sentiment to discountenance all approach to levity in the use of this book, and to prevent every unhappy association with the records of divine truth.

THE CHEROKEES.

It has been asked whether the Cherokees are a wandering tribe. Let the public judge from the following facts stated in the Missionary Herald.

'In 1810, there were (among the Cherokees) 19,500 cattle, 6,100 horses, 19,600 swine, 1,037 sheep, 467 looms, 1,600 spinning-wheels, 30 wagons, 500 ploughs, 3 saw-mills, 13 grist-mills, &c. At this time, 1826, there are 22,000 cattle, 7,600 horses, 46,000 swine, 2,500 sheep, 765 looms, 2,488 spinning-wheels, 172 wagons, 2,944 ploughs. 10 saw-mills, 31 grist-mills, 62 blacksmith shops, 3 cotton machines, 18 schools, 13 ferries, and a number of public roads. In one district there were last winter, upwards of 1000 volumes of good books, and 11 periodical papers, both religious and political, were taken and read.'

It seems to us that all men who are not blinded by self-interest, or whose original moral feelings are not blunted and perverted, must revolt at the thought of driving such a people back to barbarism,—of urging them to leave their pleasant homes, and adopt the unsettled, wandering life of the hunter, where they must often be brought into bloody collision with neighboring tribes and nations. Let them enjoy the light and air of heaven where they were first given them, if they choose. Surely if they have a right to the privilege and the blessing any where, it must be there, till they forfeit it by violation of the rights and privileges of their neighbors. A regard to our own character and claims as an enlightened and generous people, who would scorn the stain of a narrow and oppressive policy towards the weak and defenceless, should be a sufficient guarantee to them of safety against all harshness and oppression and injustice from our hands.

UNITARIANISM IN THE SOUTH.

In another part of this day's paper, will be found extracts from a pamphlet recently published at Raleigh, N. C. (undoubtedly by a layman,) in defence of the plain doctrines of Unitarian Christianity. Our readers will rejoice with us, as must all the friends of a rational and charitable faith, to see the light of truth thus spontaneously breaking forth in new districts of the South.

CRITICAL NOTICE.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN *considered in relation to External Objects.* By GEORGE COMBE. Boston: Carter & Hendee. 1829. 12mo. pp. 310.

We hope the attention of those who have time to read will be drawn to the work whose title we have given above. It is from the pen of George Combe, the celebrated Phrenologist of Edinburgh; and has been lately reprinted in this city. There is something repulsive, we suppose, to almost all readers in the classification of the powers of man by phrenological names. But aside from this objection which is really a slight one, we think every thoughtful man will find much pleasure and much instruction from the perusal of this book. We think most Christians will get from it a confirmation of their faith, more definite views of the wisdom of the Divine Government in the world, and more wise and vigorous purposes to guide their own daily practice. A man who permits what he reads to influence his practice at all, can hardly rise from Mr. Combe's account of his nature, supported, as it is, by continual reference to known facts, without showing his acquiescence in his conclusions, by a more careful attention to his manner of living; by the attempt to bring his own actions into conformity with the laws of nature, moral, intellectual, and physical.

We think too that this writer deduces with great force, from his observations on human nature, the sentiment that there are better enjoyments than those which spring from wealth or power, that the well-being of man consists in the harmony of his powers and that this harmony requires that the *propensities* should be subordinate to the *sentiments*; and these conclusions have the greater weight, inasmuch as this is a scientific and not an ethical essay.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Roman Catholicism. A correspondent of the Southern Religious Telegraph, in a recent communication averred that the Roman Catholic party in Baltimore had acquired and exercised an undue influence over the presses in that city, even to the suppression of such articles as were hostile to their sentiments. As proof of this he states the following circumstances.

'It appears, that a weekly journal has lately been published in New-York by Mr. James B. Requa, called the Protestant, and intended to expose the errors of the Church of Rome. Many other periodicals have noticed, and some have hailed its appearance; but of the Baltimore papers, none, it seems, but the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," had sufficient courage to publish even the Prospectus, although a reasonable compensation was offered, and although they had not hesitated to publish, and notice also, the Prospectus of the Metropolitan, a new Roman Catholic Monthly Magazine edited there.'

In the 6th number of 'The Protestant' we have the following explanation.

'In the first instance, the Baltimore Editors demanded *Eight Dollars* for the insertion of our Prospectus; which is *six* or *seven* times the ordinary rate of advertisements; but afterwards they declared, that they *dared not to publish it at all!* this is the liberty of the press in America, &c.'

We recently gave an account of the arrival of several Roman Catholic missionaries, who were destined to labor in the Valley of the Mississippi. Aid has been procured in France for the Missions in Ohio. Missionary Associations have been established in Vienna and Munich with express reference to this country. To these the King of Bavaria has given his protection and assistance. Bishop England of S. C. has given notice to the Convention of his diocese that he has been authorized by the Society *de Propaganda* in France, to draw upon their Treasurer for 5000 Francs.

A Roman Catholic church is about to be established in Hartford, Conn.

Wesleyan Missions. It appears by the London Wesleyan Magazine for December, that the efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the introduction of Christianity, among the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, have met with very encouraging success. In the Friendly islands, and particularly in Tonga, and the isles adjacent, we are told that there is good reason to hope that the moral results may be as favorable as they have been in the Society and Sandwich Islands. The Friendly and Tonga islands are situated about equi-distant from the Marquesas and Society Isles on the East, New-Zealand on the South, and New-Holland on the West. In a letter from one of the missionaries at Tonga it is stated that there is a general desire and expectation of missionaries among the people; so much that in one island 'where no missionary has yet set his foot, a chapel has been erected by the natives, in full expectation that a missionary will come and take up his abode with them.' On another island, one of the Habais, we are told that they have actually 'persuaded an ungodly sailor to become a public instructer for them;' and that 'as far as they are taught, they have cast away their idols, and are worshipping the Lord Jehovah alone.' It appears that the Wesleyan Missionary Society have resolved to send out four additional missionaries immediately to the Tonga islands, and that they are to take with them a printing establishment.

Anti-Slavery Meeting. Great efforts were making by many people in England, for the 'immediate, unconditional and universal emancipation of the negro race in the British colonies.' A meeting on this subject was held recently at Leeds. In the resolutions passed at that meeting it is maintained that the slaves have a right to the full participation of freedom without any compensation on their parts to the persons who hold them in bondage. It is admitted at the same time that the planters will have a claim on government for indemnification against losses which may be the consequence of emancipation; the members of the meeting express their willingnes to bear their share of the burden that such an arrangement might bring on government.

Episcopacy. It appears by the Episcopal Watchman, that Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut is on a Missionary tour through the Western and Southern States. He was at New Orleans on the 18th ult. where a meeting was held to adopt measures for the permanent organization of the Episcopal Church, in that region. It was proposed to invite the churches of Mississippi and Alabama to unite with those of Louisiana for the purpose of constituting a *South Western Diocese.*

Religious Tolerance. A remarkable instance of religious tolerance has recently occurred in the Canton of Thurgan, in Switzerland. At Romanshorn the Catholics and the Protestants united for rebuilding the village church and purchasing two bells. The Catholics, out of respect to the Protestants, placed their altars in the hinder part of the edifice, and removed many of the ornaments of their worship; and the Protestants, on their side, built at their own expense a sacristy for the Catholics. The consecration of the church, which took place on the 15th of November, was really a festival of concord and Christian charity. *Galignani's Messenger.*

Charitable Bequests. The executors of the late William Mackenzie, Esq. have distributed, in conformity to the request in his will, the sum of $15,380,50, to various charitable institutions; it being the residue after the fulfilment of the principal provisions of the will.

Jews. Schools for Jewish children are established at Hamburgh, Posen, Pinne, Dresden, Madras, Bombay, Dantzic, Margonin, Schlechtensheim and Warsaw. There are about 500 children in these schools. The London Jews Society have 40 boys and 43 girls under instruction in the schools in that city.

Ordinations. On the 17th of February, Mr. Eber Carpenter was ordained as pastor of the First Church and Society in York, Me. The Sermon was preached by Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry, Conn.

On the 24th of January, Mr. Nathan Arrett was ordained as an evangelist, at the Turkey Hill Baptist church, Illinois.

Installations. On the 17th instant, Rev. Burr Baldwin was installed over the North Congregational church of New Hartford.

On the 10th instant, Rev. Joseph H. Fessenden was installed as pastor of the Congregational church of South Bridgeton, Me. Sermon by Rev. C. Marsh, of Biddeford.

Tract No. 33, 1st Series of the Amer. Unit Assoc. will be published on Monday next.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Christian Register.]

THE BLINDNESS OF SELF LOVE.

It would be impossible to describe all the processes by which we are deluded by the excessive love of ourselves. We are naturally desirous to find in ourselves as much as possible to praise, and as little to condemn; and how often do we fatally succeed. A thousand excuses are ever arising to palliate to our own minds the careless procrastination of duties we ought immediately to perform, and the total neglect of others to which we are most solemnly bound, and to extenuate to our partial sight the open folly or sin of many of our actions. We are constantly imposing on ourselves. When we fancy we are examining our hearts, it is often nothing more than framing apologies to an injured conscience, or seeking for reasons to quiet the awakened feelings of shame and remorse. In this way men continually term those infirmities, which are indeed sins, or consider those virtues, which are but the strong indications of an unsanctified heart. And how often do we find men of the world calling their avarice, prudence; or their heartless profligacy, disinterestedness and generosity. And do we never find Christians, who consider their bigotted attachment to a sect as deep concern for religion? or who fancy themselves unshackled by prejudice, and liberal in their religious views, only because they are equally and entirely indifferent to every truth of Christianity?

In the conduct of life we are continually practising deception on ourselves. When our own interest is involved, who is not conscious of powerful and continual partialities? and sometimes of sad self-delusion? We forget that what appears criminal in others is not less so in us, and that the Christian precepts whose strictness will not bend to meet their wishes, will not more accommodate themselves to ours.

The cause of all this gross self deception, when it does not arise from want of reflection, is a perverted self-love, producing a proud presumption in our own worthiness, or a weak fear of the pain which would attend the detection of what is foolish in our hearts or lives. These failings prevent any serious self-examination, or lull us to a false security whose end is the sleep of death.

Self love also blinds us by forming comparisons between our own characters and those of others. In this, seldom is any one impartial. Who can judge with correctness of all the conduct of his neighbor, or penetrate to his heart and know its motives, the fervency of its devotion to God and the sincerity of its hopes of heaven? We see only the outward actions of others and from these must form a judgment, which often will be groundless. And on the other hand, who does not rest too much on his own imperfect purity and narrow degrees of holiness? Unable thus with any fairness to compare, how often are men contrasting their own characters with others and thanking God, with Pharasaical complacency, that they are purer and holier than their humble fellow worshippers, who hardly dare to lift their eyes in penitence to heaven.

But were it easy to judge of others and to contrast their characters with our own, is the piety of our neighbors the standard for us? Is our fellow sinner to be the model on which our characters are to be founded? The will of God and the example of Christ, these alone are to give the rules of conduct and the model for character. Without sincere conformity to these, it is of little consequence that we surpass our neighbors in fancied excellence—that we are more free from gross sin to which *we* have no temptation, that we are more consistent in religious conduct, when our trials are perhaps far less, or that we have attained to stricter purity and more refined devotion, when our opportunities and advantages of improvement were far greater and more numerous. The path of our duty is bright before us—it is printed by the footsteps of our Master and Saviour. We are not to look about for other guides, but to pass onward with diligent and anxious perseverance, till our pilgrimage is ended and we rest in a better country. N. C. S.

[For the Christian Register.]

THE ARK.

MR. REED,—Observing the queries of your correspondent 'K.,' and the answer to them in a late Register, I was led to think that he might regard the answer as an opinion of an individual merely, or more properly speaking, an interpretation of a text which he might, or might not believe to be correct, on the supposition that he drew the inference from that particular text that the Ark was 120 years in building. I say the answer might appear to him unsatisfactory and inconclusive, inasmuch as it amounted to little more than a simple statement that the passage referred to, did not relate to the building of the Ark, 'but to quite a different matter.' Not being a 'theologian' it was not with any view, at the time, of attempting an answer to the queries, but to satisfy my own mind I perused with attention those passages relating to the subject of the second query, and from what appears to me to be the fair, obvious and only inference that can be drawn from certain passages, to which I would refer your correspondent, it is placed beyond a doubt, in my own mind, that the time taken up in building the Ark was comparatively very limited.

In the first place then we read in Genesis v. 32, 'And Noah was five hundred years old, and Noah begat Shem, Ham, aud Japheth.' In the following chapter at the eighteenth verse it is written, 'But with thee will I establish my covenant; and thou shalt come into the Ark; thou and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy son's wives with thee.'—And let it be borne in mind that this was spoken at the time when Noah first received the command of the Almighty to build the Ark. Again, we read in Gen. vii. 6. 'And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood of water was upon the earth.' The last passage to which I shall refer is Gen. xi. 10. 'Shem was an hundred years old and begat Arphaxad, two years after the flood.'

Now it is plain from the foregoing passages that Noah was about five hundred years old when his three sons were born; that they had each arrived to years of manhood and taken to themselves wives at the time Noah first received the command to build the Ark; that two years after the flood, Shem the first born of the three, was only a hundred years old. Consequently the Ark must have been built within the time that elapsed after the youngest of the sons had arrived to manhood and before the eldest had attained the age of one hundred years, and therefore could not have taken anything like the time in building that your correspondent supposes.

The precise length of time cannot, of course, be known, but from the above data it is made certain that it was accomplished within a period short enough to allow years of the usual length without requiring the aid of a miracle to preserve the wood while building. H. S. P.

OBITUARY.

[For the Christian Register.]

Died, on the 15th inst. Miss CAROLINE CUTTER eldest daughter of Mr. Ammi Cutter, of this city, aged 25.

The character of this young lady is a grateful subject of contemplation to her friends, and, in some of its most prominent features, may be usefully exhibited to others. We may derive benefit from every good example; and the virtues of those, who have departed from us may serve to reprove, to encourage, and quicken us. Within the private circle of her friendships, and especially of her domestic affections, Miss Cutter was an object of more than common regard. Her virtues were of that class, which are best understood and most valued at home. Great tenderness and strength of affection; lively interest in the happiness of those about her, with constant and cheerful efforts to promote it; singular fidelity to her filial and other intimate relations were united in her with much tenderness of conscience and habitual self-control. She was solicitous to know what was duty; and never failed to perform it. Her thirst for knowledge and improvement was never satisfied; but it was not in books only, but from friends and acquaintances and passing events, every person and every thing, that she sought and found its gratification; so while intent, with a more than common eagerness to add to her knowledge, she was never forgetful of the common duties, or the lesser cares of life. Seldom indeed, at her age,

has the union and proportion of the virtues, the dignity and grace of a well-balanced character been more faithfully preserved.

It was, however, in her piety to God; her scrupulous obedience to whatever she believed his law; and, above all, her filial acquiescence to his will, though that will was her death, that we mark the great excellence of her character. This was in truth the source and principle of all her other graces. It enabled her to meet sickness and death itself, at an age when earthly affections are strong, and earthly hopes are fair; when it is a reasonable part even of gratitude to the God who gave it, to desire life, and to anticipate enjoyment,—not with submission only, but with cheerfulness. Her faith in the religion of her Saviour whom she honored, was in her a vital and a living principle; and it enabled her to look forward to her departure with a tranquillity, which only her humility and her high standard of perfection could disturb. With a singular composure did she prepare herself to quit her friends and the scenes, she had loved and blest. And both in her living and in her death, she has left the instruction, the privilege, and the solace of her example.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Senate. The petition of Frederick Tudor and others, for a Railroad to Providence, with the order of notice thereon, came up concurred on Friday.

Resolves were passed on that part of the Governor's Message relating to the State prison. A resolve was also reported providing for the employment of discharged convicts.

Bills passed to be engrossed,—in addition to an act to suppress gaming—to incorporate the West Parish in Roxbury—the Religious Society in Waltham. Inquiry was ordered what measures are necessary to prevent fraud in the mortgage of Personal Property.

On Saturday the Senate refused to legislate on the subject of exempting from taxation property of literary and ministerial funds.

On Monday a report was made in the Senate on the doings of the Brighton Bank. The report gave a very unfavorable account of the proceedings and state of the institution, and recommended a repeal of their charter.

On Tuesday an important report was submitted to the Senate in regard to the renewal of Bank charters. Forty-three Banks have applied for renewal. A resolve was passed requiring such banks to furnish lists, before the 29th of May, of the stockholders, number of shares they hold, debts due the banks,—debts due from stockholders, &c. &c.

A bill to establish the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company was introduced, and Friday assigned for a second reading. A bill to repeal the charter of the Brighton Bank was ordered to a second reading.

On Thursday a bill regulating the choice of town officers came up passed in concurrence, with sundry amendments; and was referred to the Judiciary committee. Several resolves of a local bearing were passed.

House. The bill in regard to the liability of manufacturing corporations, to which we alluded last week as occupying considerable attention, was still farther discussed on Friday and finally decided in favor of the proposed alterations, Yeas 205, Nays 178. The bill to had previously passed the Senate. This bill called forth the best talent of the house in its support: and it was also ably opposed by Mr. Sturgis and others. Among the different able advocates of the bill Mr. John Lowell, jr. and Mr. William F. Otis have been particularly alluded to in the reports of proceedings as having spoken with a power and eloquence, that gives promise of great future usefulness and distinction.

Several petitions were presented for the renewal of Bank charters.

On Saturday the bill to incorporate the American temperance society was indefinitely postponed. The Militia bill was discussed, Some amendments were proposed, but the House adjourned before any question was taken.

On Monday the leading subject of discussion was the Militia bill, providing for an annual inspection in May, by companies, and abolishing all other trainings. The debate was spirited, and lasted during the day. The question was finally taken by yeas and nays, and the bill rejected—yeas 131, nays 191.

It is expected that the first bill reported by the military committee with some modifications will be presented, and that it will probably pass the House.

On Tuesday petitions were presented for a renewal of Bank charters. The bill to incorporate the Franklin Railroad company was read a third time and committed. A motion having been made for a reconsideration of the vote postponing indefinitely the bill to incorporate the American Temperance Society, was discussed at length. In the afternoon the debate became warm, but the question of reconsideration was determined in the affirmative.

On Wednesday a bill from the senate regulating the punishment of convicts was ordered to a second reading.

Bills passed to be engrossed to assess a tax of $75,000—to establish salaries of county attornies—to require the production of books and papers in the trial of actions at law.

On Thursday resolves were passed to be engrosed requiring towns to make surveys of their territory—also providing for a general survey of the commonwealth.

The consideration of the Franklin Railroad bill came before the House in the afternoon but they adjourned before the final question was taken. On Thursday this bill as amended was passed to be engrossed by almost a unanimous vote.

A bill was passed to be engrossed to secure to the public, Ornamental Trees. The original militia bill was read a second time and amended.

CONGRESS.

Senate. The state of the navy pension fund was made known by the Vice President. The remaining time after half past 12 was spent in the consideration of executive business.

On Tuesday a bill was read and passed to a second reading to establish the office of Surgeon General of the Navy. A bill on the subject of the Florida and Georgia line was read a second time and referred to the judiciary committee. Two or three hours were spent in the consideration of executive business.

The greater part of Wednesday was also devoted to executive business.

On Thursday, a plan of a naval peace establishment was proposed by Mr. Hayne. After sometime spent in executive business the land question was further discussed.

The land question was discussed again on Friday. Mr. Holmes concluded his speech. Adjourned to Monday.

House. Sundry petitions were presented on Monday the 15th. Among them was one in regard to the settlement of the claims of the late President Monroe. The Judiciary bill was discussed in committee of the whole. The principal part of the two succeeding days was spent in discussions on the same subject.

A bill was reported from the Senate on Thursday without amendment, for the final settlement of the claims of the states for expenses during the late war. A debate ensued on the question of abolishing the office of draftsman.

The bill granting relief to the widows and orphans of the persons lost in the Hornet was passed—yeas 138, nays 42.

On Friday the committee on Internal Improvement reported bills authorising subscriptions $350,000 to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, and $300,000 to that of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad company. The resolutions of the Retrenchment committee were discussed at length.

Lyceums. A meeting of citizens from various parts of the Commonwealth was held at the State House, in this city, on the evening of Friday last, to consider the subject of Lyceums, and Popular Education generally. The Representative's Hall was filled with gentlemen and the Gallery with Ladies. Governor Lincoln presided. Messrs. J. S. Knowlton, of Lowell and Thomas A. Green of New Bedford were appointed Secretaries. The report of a Committee appointed at a meeting held in February last was read by Rev. Mr. Rand. The meeting was addressed by T. Sedgwick, Esq. Hon. W. B. Calhoun, speaker of the House, and several other gentlemen, members of the legislature from different parts of the State. The meeting continued till nearly 10 o'clock, and the whole discussions were listened to, apparently with great interest. The report of the Committee was accepted. A large Committee of gentlemen from the various counties was appointed to collect information and to promote the general interests of Popular Education. The members of the committee in the various counties were requested to act separately as distinct committees of their respective counties, as well as with the whole body.

It appears by the Report that Lyceums were first formed in this state, in 1826 in the southern part of Worcester county. They have greatly extended since. It has been ascertained that they have been established in seventyseven towns scattered through all the different counties. County Lyceums have been formed in Worcester and Middlesex, and a meeting held preparatory to the formation of one in Essex.

Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Hon. William Sullivan will repeat his lecture this evening at 7 o'clock at the Hall of the Athenæum. *Subject*—'The physical and moral character of *man* in successive ages.'

Tickets may be obtained at the Bookstore of Messrs. Carter & Hendee, corner of Washington and School Streets.

Anti-nominations. The friends of the present national administration have held a meeting in this city and nominated the Hon. Marcus Morton, (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court,) as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Gen. Nathan Willis, of Berkshire, for Lieut. Governor, the ensuing year, in opposition to Gov. Lincoln and Lieut. Gov. Winthrop.

Glass Bottles. The N. E. Glass Bottle Company, manufacture daily at East Cambridge, upwards of 3000 bottles. Eighty men and boys and twelve girls are constantly employed in the business. The pots in which she glass is melted cost $1200 a year. They are made of a mixture of burnt and fresh clay ground together. The furnace consumes 150 bushels of Virginia coal daily. Besides this establishment there are two other in East Cambridge, one for the manufacture of crown, and another of flint, cut glass.

Fire in Charlestown. On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock the stable of the Ursuline Convent, on Mount Benedict, a short distance from Charlestown Neck, was found to be on fire, and was burnt, together with a horse, 3 cows, a light wagon, a cart, harnesses, hay, &c. It is the general belief that it was set on fire as there is no other probable cause known, and as several buildings have lately been fired in that quarter.
Watchman.

Fire in Saco. The large Factory at Saco, with its stock, machinery, and some adjoining buildings was destroyed by fire on Sunday P. M. the 21st inst. The fire commenced about 3, P. M. Sunday, and had got to such a height when discovered, that it was impossible to save any thing. The Factory was five stories high and calculated for 1300 looms, built in 1827, and about one half owned here, the other half in Saco and Biddeford. Total loss estimsted at $350,000, of which $60,000 were insured in this city, $10,000 in Providence, and $20,000 in New York. Between 4 and 500 persons are thrown out of employ.

Distressing Event. On Friday, the 6th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Greene, (Me.) was consumed by fire. Two persons perished in the flames; and Mr. S. was so badly burned that he died the next morning.

Portsmouth Navy Yard. A memorial has been prepared and forwarded to Congress by the inhabitants Kittery, Elliot and York, against the discontinuance of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth.

Death of Mr. Carter. By the late arrivals at New York we have received intelligence of the death of Nathaniel H. Carter, Esq. He died at Marseilles, in France, on the 2nd of January.

Mr. Carter has been well known among us as the editor of the New York Statesman. He had acquired also no little reputation as a man of talents and fine literary taste by his 'Letters from Europe,' during a former tour. All who have had the privilege of an acquaintance with Mr. Carter will bear testimony to the purity and dignity of his character, and to his high moral worth, and will join in deploring the loss which our community has sustained in the death of a citizen of so much excellence and promise.

Elias Hicks. A report has been circulated in Philadelphia, of the death of this distinguished man. It proves, however to have been premature, though he is said to be in a feeble state of health.

The nomination of General *M. Neal*, as the Surveyor of the port of Boston, was confirmed by the Senate on the 14th inst.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Europe. English papers to Jan. 8th have been received.

The statement we have recently made of the probability that Prince Leopold would be the sovereign of Greece, is confirmed both by the Journal des Debats and the London Courier.

It is inferred that the Turkish Sultan is not suffering under such pecuniary embarrassments as heretofore represented, as he is said to have rejected several advantageous offers of loans. The latest accounts represent that he was about to give an entertainment to the European ministers in the grand hall of the Divan.

Later from Europe. By an arrival at New York, English papers of Jan. 16th have been received.—There is not much English news of importance. Liverpool papers state that trade continues still depressed. Considerable excitement had been created in England among those connected with the trade between England and the United States, on the subject of an alteration of our tariff. We are told the opinion seemed to prevail that some modification would take place favorable to the British manufacturers.

Greece. The subject which at present most engrosses public attention is the state and prospects of Greece. The answer of the Russian Cabinet respecting the elevation of Prince Leopold to the sovereignty of that country is said to have been of an evasive nature. The London Morning Chronicle has the following paragraph on the subject.

'Prince Leopold, we understand, has refused the sovereignty of Greece, distrusting, perhaps, his ability to govern the somewhat wayward children of Leonidas, and being little tempted by the ambition to fill a throne. Notwithstanding all that has been said and sung of the delightful climate of Greece, his Serene Highness has probably judged wisely, as far as his own happiness was concerned, in leaving to others the regeneration of the Hellenians, and giving a preference to a life passed in this country.'

Spain. We are told that Ferdinand still thinks of conquering Mexico. His ministers appear to be divided on the subject.

Egypt. After considering the great improvements which are reported to have been made in agriculture, the arts, and the general state of society, under the present ruler of Egypt, we are prepared to believe that the march of improvement will be continued. The statements in the following paragraph from the London Times will not be read however without surprise.

'We are assured in a French paper, that the Pacha of Egypt has collected at the seat of his government a representative council, composed of deputies elected by the towns and provinces of the dominions under his sway; and that he has already submitted to this assembly several questions of legislation and administration. It is added, that he has set on foot a journal printed in the Turkish and Arabic language, to communicate with the Egyptian public the deliberations and resolutions of the new council. The *Gazette de France*, which mentions these facts, tells us that the first numbers of the Egyptian newspaper had arrived at Paris. There seems no good reason why the Pacha, if he himself escapes the bow-string, should not shame Don Miguel and King Ferdinand, by giving a charter to his people; why he should not have his Chamber of Deputies or House of Commons, as the means of getting a better budget than he could otherwise levy, or gaining a personal security which he could not otherwise enjoy. But we must confess that for some time to come we should not like to be members of the left side, or to sit on the opposition benches; and that in case of a dispute, between the Mace and the Three Tails, we should prefer the place of Serjeant at Arms to that of Speaker.'

Algiers. It appears that plans are under consideration in France, for the subjugation of Algiers.

Buenos Ayres. Papers of this city to Dec. 23d have been received. We select the following paragraphs.

On Sunday, Dec. 6th, the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres made choice of Col. Juan Manuel Rosas to be Governor and Captain General of the Province, by a majority of 32 to 1. It had been decided on the previous day, that the Governor should be invested with *extraordinary powers*, to counteract the projects and machinations of the disappointed. His installation took place on the 8th in the House of Representatives, where, after taking the customary oaths, he addressed the members in a speech of five sentences, and was replied to by the President, who concluded by saying, 'that by the law of the 6th inst. the House had placed in his (Rosas') hands full powers, and he was responsible for the public peace and domestic security. Their prosperity would show if he fulfilled the obligations contracted before the august altar of the country, and the solemn oaths he had taken.' One of these oaths is, that he will sustain the independence of the state, and its liberty, under the Republican system of representation, His Excellency makes fair professions and we hope they will not prove to be professions merely. This is the same Rosas who appeared, not many months ago, as an enemy and an invader of Buenos Ayres, at the head of a numerous body of Santa Feans and Indians.

Gen. Rosas appears to be making great efforts, and with some prospect of success, to unite the different Provinces of the Argentine Republic, which have long since withdrawn all political connexion from each other, into one family of sovereignties, in a manner analogous to the Union between the United States of the North.

Edinburgh Review. We find in the Manchester Guardian the following remark in regard to the last number of the Edinburgh Review.

'The authorship of the depreciatory and we think somewhat malicious article on Dr. Channing, the celebrated American preacher and writer, we have heard, we know not how correctly, attributed to Mr. Hazlitt.'

Errata. In the last Register two omissions were discovered, too late for correction, in the account of the ordination services at Concord. The consecrating Prayer was offered by Mr. Ripley of Waltham, and the Address to the People by Mr. White of Dedham.

The communication of Philos Aletheias will appear in our next.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Lowell, Joseph Willard Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Lancaster, to Susanna H. Lewis, daughter of the late Captain Isaiah Lewis.

In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Hinchcliff to Miss Sarah Simmons.

In Hingham, Mr. Cushing Hersey to Miss Lydia Allen Hersey.

In Weymouth, on Wednesday evening 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Mr. Bela Hayward, formerly of Bridgewater, to Miss Laura Blanchard, of the former place.

In Bolton, Mr. Jacob Richardson, of Boston, to Miss Mary Brown, of B.

In Salem, Capt. Edward Davis, of Charlestown, to Miss Hannah Eustace.

In Bolton, Mr. Joel Sawyer to Miss Sarah, daughter of Oliver Barrett, Esq.

In Kennebunk, Capt. Elijah Bettis to Miss Caroline Matilda Little.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sawyer, wife of Mr. Benj. Sawyer, aged 29; Mrs. Lucia Weld Hunt, 24, wife of Mr. Freeman Hunt; Mr. Joseph Ewen, 70; Mr. Jacob Gasham Berlin, 50; Mr. John Roberts, 35; Mr. Edward Oliver, 73.

In Hingham, Mr. Amos Sprague, jr. aged 56.

In Scituate, Mr. Amos Litchfield, aged 77.

In Plymouth, Mr. Cornelius Cobb, aged 82,

In Roxbury, on the 13th inst. Mr. Richard C. Smith, aged 64, veterinary surgeon, a native of England. His death was sudden, under the effects of the *Lobelia* practice. He was an honest, frank and benevolent man; and had the respect and confidence of all who had dealings with him.

In Medford, Sunday evening, Mrs. Ann Brooks, wife of Peter C. Brooks, Esq. precisely upon the completion of her fifty-ninth year. Mrs. Brooks, was the daughter of Judge Gorham of Charlestown, (one of the delegates who framed the constitution of the United States,) and sister to Mr. Gorham, the present Representative in Congress from Boston. Her worth is treasured in the hearts of numerous relations and acquaintance, but cannot be told in the customory limits or language of an obituary notice.

In Salem, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Stephen Palmer, aged 15; Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Henry Prince, 68; Mr. Isaac Needham, 84.

In Raynham, Dea. Abial Williams, aged 91.

In Sherburne, 13th instant, Mrs. Persis Adams, aged 69.

In Augusta, Me. Miss Abigail F. Patten, formerly of Billerica, aged 21.

In Waldoboro', Me. Mr. Wm. Hendley, formerly of Roxbury, Mass. aged 82. He was a Revolutionary pensioner—and present at the destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor.

In Baldwin, (Me) on the 23d ult. Hon. Josiah Pierce half brother of the late Count Rumford, 73. The deceased was born in Woburn, (Mass.) thence he removed with his family 40 years ago to Flintstown, now Baldwin, in Maine, and was one of the earliest settlers in that plantation.

In Wilton, N. H. Ebenezer Rockwood, M. D. aged 87. He was a highly respected graduate of Harvard University.

In Camden, S. C. Jan. 19th. Capt. Benjamin Carter, in the 75th year of his age, the last of the old soldiers of Camden. He fought in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, where he was wounded. He wintered with the American army at Valley Forge—was at Gates' defeat near Camden—and was among the patriots that harrassed Lord Conwallis, and compelled him after many skirmishes to retreat through North Carolina. He fought also at the battles of Hobkirk Hill and Eutaw Springs. He was brave and active throughout the whole of the Revolution, and wound up his useful life by many benevolent acts.

LIBRARIES FOR YOUTH, *uniformly bound.*—With upwards of 900 engravings.

MUNROE & FRANCIS having been long engaged in the publication of books for children, of a highly moral and entertaining character, and believing that a more extensive circulation of them would be advantageous to the rising generation, they have projected the plan of having a select number uniformly bound into one series, comprising eighty-seven volumes, excluding every thing sectarian or frivolous, and offering them as the best and cheapest foundation which can be laid for a youth's library in all the school districts of New-England.

Every one knows how important it is that the minds of children should be well occupied, in order to prevent vicious imaginations, and firmly to impress good principles; and what can subserve this great end more effectually than the establishment of appropriate libraries, which shall possess powerful attractions, and by the aid of pictures and entertaining narrative, keep up enlivened attention?

Besides, children ardently wish, and they ought not to be denied the privilege, to read other books while they are pursuing the daily routine of school exercises: such reading will always aid the preceptor as well as improve the pupil, by developing early those faculties to whose expansion and cultivation all instruction is directed.

When it is considered too how much precious time is wasted in long winter evenings, in idleness, or sleep, or something worse, for the want of interesting books to improve the understanding and the heart, it ought to be a prime object of every gentleman of influence in community to aid in the establishment of juvenile libraries. Let such a project be once attempted, and the increase of books and of information will be as sure as that light follows the rising of the sun.

The books now selected can be read with as much pleasure by the adult as by the child, and most of them will be found to contain the elements of all that instruction which is now given to the public in lectures and publications of 'useful and entertaining knowledge.' They need only allude to the writings of such a constellation of female worthies as Edgeworth, Trimmer, Hamilton, Hofland, Mant, Helme, Hughs, and others, to confirm this assertion. A few in the series will be found suited to very young minds. 'Begin with the infant in the cradle,' and let the little children have their books as well as those of larger growth. But there will be so great a variety, that no age need be excluded the use of the Juvenile Classics.

Annexed, is a catalogue of the works now prepared, and it will be perceived by those acquainted with the books, that they have divided many of the larger kinds into two volumes, for the purpose of having the whole set better adapted for extensive distribution. This Catalogue is also inserted in each volume, and will serve as an index to the series. Care has been taken to have the books firmly and neatly bound, without too much regard to exterior beauty.

In many towns Juvenile Libraries have already been established; and clergymen keep this class of books for week-day circulation among their little parishioners. Under the persevering efforts of Mr. Josiah Holbrook, lyceums are forming, and infant schools rising, in every place where a knowledge of their advantages is understood. It was from the suggestion of this gentleman that the present plan arose, and they hope to make it an object, both as regards price and intrinsic value, for all school districts to second their wishes.

The price of the set, 87 volumes, is only 23 dollars, which is considerably less than half the retail price of the same books sold separately; and when the great number of engravings and the great diversity of matter, all combined in one uniform plan, are taken into view, it must be considered very low.

The books may be seen at 128 Washington Street, Boston.

CATALOGUE of the Juvenile Classics already published, and uniformly bound into 87 volumes.

1 Belzoni in Egypt. 2 Adventures of Congo. 3 The Crusaders. 4 Parry's Voyages. 5 Wars of the Jews. 6 Portraits from Life. 7 Adelaide. 8 Columbus. 9 Cortez. 10 Elements of Morality. 11, 12 Conversations on Common Things. 13 Eugene and Faithful Girl. 14, 15 Evening Hours. 16, 17 Familiar Tales. 18, 19 Frank. 20 Food for the Young. 21 Godfrey Hall. 22, 23 Harry and Lucy. 24, 25, 26 Harry and Lucy concluded. 27 Infantine Stories. 28, 29 Juvenile Plutarch. 30 Little Henri. 31 Life of Linnæus. 32 Mary and Cat, White Kitten, Sproat's Stories. 33, 34 Mirror. 35 Rosebud and Ryhmes. 36 Old Daniel. 37 Original Poems. 38 Little Grammarian. 39 Pizarro. 40 Poetry without Fiction. 41 Roman Stories. 42 Rose Grant. 43 The Robins. 44, 45, 46, 47 Rosamond. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 Parent's Assistant. 54 Smuggler's Son. 55 Stories worth telling. 56, 57 Story Teller. 58, 59 Stories from Scripture on a new plan. 60 Stories for Emma. 61, 62 Tales for Ellen. 63 Tales for Boys. 64 Tales for Girls. 65 Pemberton Family. 66, 67 Trimmer's England. 68 Nina. 69 The Pearl. 70 Young Naturalist. 71 Young Cadet. 72, 73 Young Americans in England. 74 Little Flora. 75 Mythology. 76 Universal History. 77 Grecian Biography. 78 Roman Biography. 79, 80 Sandford and Merton. 81 Alfred Campbell. 82 Daughter of a Genius. 83, 84 Western-heath. 85 Æsop in Rhyme. 86 Marmaduke Multiply. 87 Fables for the Nursery.

☞ Gentlemen wishing these books for particular libraries, can have them ornamented in any style they wish. 4sw. eow6m. Feb. 27.

WILLARD'S RHETORIC.

JUST Published, by L. C. Bowles, and for sale at the Bookstores, 'Rhetoric, or the Principles of *Elocution and Rhetorical Composition.*' By Samuel Willard, D. D. A. A. S. Author of 'The Improved Reader,' 'General Class Book,' &c.

Teachers of Academies and Schools, can receive a copy of the Book, for examination, by application to the Publisher. Feb. 20.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—The subscriber has taken into Copartnership, Mr. William Souther, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of John Marsh, & Co. at the former establishment, No's. 96 and 98, State Street.
JOHN MARSH.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully called upon to adjust the same.

JOHN MARSH & CO. No's. 96 and 98 State Street, offer for sale at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Merchant Account Books, Paper, Stationary, fine Cutlery, School Books, Patent Medicine, &c. &c. at wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms.

J. M. & Co. having a Book Bindery and Manufactory completely furnished, connected with their establishment, and being professed workmen, they would particularly solicit the patronage of Banks, Incorporated Companies and Individuals for Account Books, and pledge themselves to furnish them in the most *superior* modern style, and substantial manner, and warrant them in all cases to give satisfaction.

☞ Family Bibles, Periodicals, Pamphlets and Music Books bound, and Old Books rebound to any particular pattern, at short notice. 6w. Feb. 27.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies *in North Bridgewater.*

Miss J. A. PERRY, *Instructress.*

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Monday, the 5th of April next, and continue 16 *weeks*. The various branches attended to, together with the price of tuition for the term, are as follows:—Reading, Orthography and Defining, Penmanship, Geography and Grammar, $3.—Same with History, and Composition. Lace and Muslin Embroidery, $4.—Same with Botany, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Astronomy, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Criticism. Map-drawing, Painting of various kinds, Gold Lace, Bead, Purse, Net and Rugwork, $6. French Language, $6,50. A Scripture lesson will be given out for a Sabbath exercise. The young Ladies will be classed, according to their respective studies, each of which, will be systematically pursued. Such branches as require, will have the aid of Globes and a Philosophical Apparatus.

Books, Stationary and materials for work, will be supplied, if requested. The number of scholars is limited. Price of board, including washing, for the term, $28.

References—Rev. D. Huntington, Rev. J. Goldsbury, E. Whitman, Esq. North Bridgewater.—Mr. D. Noyes Boston.
Feb. 27. 5t.

REMOVAL. ISAAC R. BUTTS has removed his Printing Office from Wilson's Lane, rear of 50 Washington Street, to 25 School Street, *four doors from Washington Street*, where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of Book, Job, Newspaper, and Stereotype Printing, in the *best manner*, and on the *lowest terms*. And from the facilities afforded by the Steam Presses, he is enabled to do work of any magnitude and with despatch.

HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

The entire stock and materials of a Book and Job Printing Office, consisting of Founts of Pica; Small Pica; Long Primer; Bourgeois; Brevier; Minion; Nonpareil; and a large quantity of Job Type;—14 Stands; 20 Composing Sticks; 20 Chases; Paper and Letter Boards; Imposing Stones; Wood and Copper Galleys; Board Racks, &c. &c. Three Medium Washington Presses; 1 superoyal do.; 1 Smith do.—all iron presses, and warranted perfect; 1 Ramage do. 3 Inking Machines; Inking Tables; 20 Inking Cylinders, and Frames for do.; 2 Sinks; 1 Press for pressing wet paper, &c. &c. 1 superior Standing Press, with bars and windlass; several gross Pasteboards, Pressing Boards, Drying Poles, &c. &c.

Two Lehigh Stoves, and three Box Stoves, with a large quantity of Funnel, all new last season.

The stock was purchased of the Boston Type Foundry, within the last three years, is in good order, and will be sold on liberal terms. 4t. Feb. 27.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

MUNROE & FRANCIS respectfully inform the Patrons and Teachers of Infant Schools, that they have completed and published the following Lessons for these little Seminaries, which have been distributed over various parts of the United States, and are not only used in schools, but in nurseries and families, with increasing interest and utility: viz. 26 Lessons in Natural History, with colored plates of Animals. 4 Lessons in Grammar, with colored Pictures. 8 Lessons in Arithmetic, with Pictures, edited by Mr. F. Emerson author of the North American Arithmetic. 42 Lessons in Spelling and Reading, illustrated with prints. ☞ All neatly put upon pasteboard.
Feb. 27.

SHERBURNE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Academy will commence on the second Wednesday in March, under the superintendence of Mr. Nathan Ball, whose literary reputation as an able and experienced instructer, has ensured to him the esteem and approbation of all those who have intrusted to his care the management of their Youth. Fully confident in this Gentleman's ability to instruct, we unhesitatingly recommend him to the favorable notice of the public, with the full belief that its expectations will not be disappointed. In addition to the usual course of instruction, occasional Lectures will be given on some of the more intricate branches of English Studies, and no pains will be spared to merit the general approbation of patrons. Sherburne is pleasantly situated about eighteen miles from Boston, from which a Stage runs daily through the town to Mendon. Board and other accommodations may be had on reasonable terms.

Tuition.—Languages, $5; English Studies, $4.
Amos Clark.
Calvin Sanger.
Oliver Everett.

JUVENILE BOOKS,

PRINTED and Published by James Loring, No. 132 Washington Street.

Dr. Malan's European Children, or Instructive Sketches; Mrs. Wade's Burman Slave Girl, together with useful articles about Burmah.—With a cut representing a female scholar returning from the Zayat; Sabbath School Teacher's Visits by a teacher; Mother-less Ellen, by same author; Sabbath School Scenes by author of Teachers' Visits; Thornton's Counsels and Cautions for Youth; Mayhew's Lives of Indian Children; do, Lives of Indian Chiefs; Orphan Lucy, or Power of Piety; Pious Mother's Love Illustrated; African Valley, together with Mrs. Judson's Narrative, &c; Mother's Garland, by Mrs. Phelan; Pollok's Ralph Gemmel; Sherwood's Youth's Casket; do Pink Tippet; do English Mary; do Choice Gems; do Pilgrim of India; do Hindoo Traveller; Taylor's Hints to Females; do Familiar Letters; do Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children; do Young Men's Model; do Maternal Solicitude; do Elizabeth Palmer; Narrativer of Christian Hindoos; Young Jewess; Guilty Tongue, or Power of Instruction; Watts on the Mind, with Questions; Self Knowledge, with Questions; Beautiful Vine; Village School; Adventures of a French Cabin Boy; Blair's Catechism of Common Things; A Visit to My Birth Place, by the author of Annot & her pupil; Rainsford Villa; Gulliver's Travels; The Sisters of the Cavern. Feb. 20.

ATHENEUM—THIRD SERIES.

JUST published by John Cotton, 184 Washington Street '*The Atheneum, or Spirit of the English Magazines,*'—No. 10—Vol. III. for February 15, 1830. Feb. 20.

SABBATH RECREATIONS,

OR Select Poetry of a Religious Kind, chiefly taken from the works of Modern Poets; with original pieces never before published, by Miss Emily Taylor first American Edition, in which many pieces have been withdrawn from the English copy and others substituted by Rev. John Pierpont, price 50 cts.

Also a great variety of Juvenile Books suitable for Libraries and Sunday Schools which will be sold at 50 per cent discount from the retail price by SAMUEL K. BAYLEY, No. 60 Washington Street. Jan. 30.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE EXILE'S DIRGE.

[BY MRS. HEMANS.]

'I attended a funeral where there were a number of the German settlers present. After I had performed such service as is usual on similar occasions, a most venerable looking old man came forward and asked me if I were willing that he should perform some of their peculiar rites. He opened a very ancient version of Luther's Hymns, and they all began to sing in German so loud that the woods echoed the strain.—There was something affecting in the singing of these ancient people, carrying one of their brethren to his last home, and using the language and rites which they had brought with them over the sea from the *Vaterland*—a word which often occurred in his hymn. It was a long, slow, and mournful air, which they sang as they bore the body along. The words '*mein Gott!*'—'*mein Bruder*'—and '*Vaterland*' died away in distant echoes amongst the woods. I shall long remember that funeral hymn.'—*Flint's Recollections of the Valley of the Mississippi.*

There went a dirge through the forest's gloom;
—An Exile was borne to a lonely tomb.

'Brother!' (so the chant was sung
In the slumberer's native tongue)
'Friend and brother! not for thee
Shall the sound of weeping be;
Long the Exile's woe hath lain
On thy life a withering chain;
Music from thine own blue streams
Wandered through thy fever-dreams;
Voices from thy Country's vines
Met thee 'midst the alien pines,
And thy true heart died away,
And thy spirit would not stay.'

So swell'd the chant; and the deep wind's moan.
Seemed through the cedars to murmur—'*gone!*'

'Brother! by the rolling Rhine
Stands the home that once was thine;
Brother! now thy dwelling lies
Where the Indian's arrow flies!
He that blessed thine infant head
Fills a distant greensward bed;
She that heard thy lisping prayer
Slumbers low beside him there;
They that earliest with thee played,
Rest beneath their own oak-shade,
Far, far hence!—yet sea nor shore
Haply, Brother! part you more;
God hath call'd thee to that band
In the immortal Father-land!'

'The Father-land!'—with that sweet word
A burst of tears 'midst the strain was heard.

'Brother! were we there with thee,
Rich would many a meeting be!
Many a broken garland bound,
Many a mourn'd one lost and found!
But our task is still to bear,
Still to breathe in changeful air;
Lov'd and bright things to resign
As ev'n now this dust of thine;
Yet to hope!—to hope in Heaven,
Though flowers fall, and trees be riven;
Yet to pray—and wait the hand
Beckoning to the Father-land.'

And the requiem died in the forest's gloom—
They had reached the Exile's lonely tomb.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

HINTS TO MOTHERS.

Under this head the following extract is published in the Portland Courier. They are valuable and well timed hints. Let fathers, too, profit by them; for though less with their children than mothers, their example and carriage toward them is equally important.

In my intercourse with mothers, I have noticed particularly their various methods of *family government*, and the errors, to which they are most liable. I believe that most of them may be traced to a want of patience. While the judicious mother is laudably anxious that her children should imbibe right feelings and dispositions, she should recollect, that during the first five or six years of their lives, when impressions are always the deepest and most permanent, they are preparing their little code of morals and forming their habits of action, not so much from her precepts, as her *example*. She should therefore look well to her own conduct, and while she is endeavoring to educate *them*, let her beware that she neglect not herself. Let her examine her own disposition, and if that is irritable and impatient, let her take heed that it does not betray itself in her intercourse with her children. With them, all should be calmness and consistency; nothing should appear to be the result of passion or caprice. They should always be able to see that their parent has a *reason* for the course of conduct she pursues. Those parents, who are always complaining of the stubbornness and ill humor of their children, may depend upon it, the fault lies more with themselves, than they are aware, or would be willing to acknowledge. The mother is perhaps hurried and oppressed with the cares of her family, and a child commits some fault, which perhaps, at any other time, would have only elicited a slight reprimand, but now she rebukes it in terms entirely disproportioned to the offence, and the child becomes angry and turbulent, for he feels as if rebuked, not for doing wrong, but for giving his mother trouble; not for the offence he has committed, but for his mother's want of patience to bear with it; and he consequently sees not his own fault, but that of his parent. For myself, I never detect a fault in a child, or have occasion to punish one, without examining myself with the most scrutinizing severity, lest there should be something in my example to foster the fault, I am so anxious to eradicate from my child.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal and Zion's Herald.]

WASHINGTON'S CHURCH.

'For his bright name our history shall adorn,
Shall soar on fame's wide pinions all sublime;
Till heaven's own bright and never dying morn
Absorbs our little particle of time.'

'What plain building is that, driver, a little beyond the hill?' 'That, sir, is Gen. Washington's church,' quickly answered a little, and aged mulatto man, who has been driving the stage, for the last forty years, between Dumfries and Alexandria. It was a cold, bracing, and clear morning in January; the air was still, and the sun began, before long, to arise in richest purple over the distant mountains. In the opposite part of the heavens the mild moon, whose light was growing paler and still paler, was yet visible. I looked out from the window of our coach, gazing, and silently watching the beautiful and gradual changes of the early light. Before me, the tops of the lofty oaks began to be faintly gilded with the brightness of the coming orb of day, while the surrounding valleys were still veiled in gray shadows.—While I was thus gazing, we came, after ascending the hill, immediately in front of the chapel. It was a plain brick edifice, with its ivy clad walls, nor was there any thing peculiarly striking in the external aspect of the venerable building: but the season of the year, the desolation of winter, and, above all, the reflection, that the illustrious Washington worshipped God in this earthly temple, were all of a nature to elevate the soul, and to fill it with noble contemplations. There was something of moral grandeur in the associations attaching themselves to this sacred spot.—There was not the early song of the lark to break in upon the quiet of the place;—the soft and lovely landscape; the green and shining fields, or the mountain trees dressed in their rich attire. And although the forest looked desolate, and the flowers of the valleys had perished; although silence and dreariness hovered over the face of nature, I exclaimed, with Milton,—

'So much the rather thou, shine inward, light divine.'

Even the gloomy desolations of winter may thus calm and soften the heart, and the contemplation of them, fill the soul with silent devotion to that Almighty hand which turns the seasons round.

The spot seemed also hallowed by the recollection of that great spirit of our country, who sought religious relaxation in this solitude from the tumult of war, or the cares of state. And who can pass by this consecrated place without feeling some emotions of gratitude to the memory of the immortal Washington! Many are the proud examples of our revolutionary heroes, and when their posterity contemplates the blessings achieved by them, no nation in the broad annals of time was ever called upon by such powerful obligations to honor, and to consecrate the fame of their forefathers, as the American people. But Washington was emphatically the father and the saviour of his country.—There was a dark hour, when a secret sigh escaped from the patriot's bosom, fearing the success of his country's cause. Danger threatened from every quarter, and while all fixed their hopes upon Washington, the prayers of the faithful were answered, our armies were led to victory, and our country to independence! That he was a Christian, is the brightest trait of his exalted and never dying character: and the Christian hero now reposes where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary forever rest. DELTA.

PICTURE OF A HEALTHY CHILD.

Many parents, we are persuaded, neglect the physical education of their children, not so much from any carelessness in regard to the welfare of the latter, as from an actual misconception of the effects such education, when properly conducted, is calculated to produce, and from an ignorance of the signs by which perfect health and vigor are indicated. Thus by one class, excessive fatness in an infant is looked upon as the perfection of health; by another, the amount of strong food it craves and consumes;—others, again, can conceive of no more certain indication of health, than the absence of positive disease—the early appearance of the teeth—or, the premature efforts of the child to use its feet.

To correct such erroneous notions, and to exhibit the important results to be anticipated from a judicious attention to diet, exercise, and clothing, during infancy and childhood, we present the following picture, not drawn from imagination, but in strict accordance with facts, and with the experience of every enlightened observer.

The body of a child, whose physical education has been properly conducted, is straight and robust; its limbs are uniformly covered with flesh, and well proportioned.

The texture of the flesh is firm, the color of the surface fresh and rosy; and the body appears neither overloaded with fat, tumid and spongy, nor parched and haggard, or strikingly meagre. The skin is soft and flexible, and the complexion lively and fresh.

The stages of growth, or development in the different organs, take place in regular succession; no power, no capacity, outstrips another: the teeth do not appear too soon, nor at irregular periods; the child does not begin to walk too early nor too late; and the same is observable with regard to its speaking. Even the mental faculties expand themselves more slowly; in other words, not until after the most important bodily changes have been effected. Every period from infancy to manhood, proceeds in a natural and gradual manner, so that the child, in a physical point of view, remains longer a child.—He does not mature into manhood before he has completed the proper term of youth; and thus every stage, as well as the whole career of his existence, will be considerably prolonged.

The constitution, under such circumstances, becomes more hardy, and is less liable to be effected by the ordinary vicissitudes of climate and weather; and by its being possessed of a great degree of inherent vigor, the assaults of disease are more certainly repelled: the mental powers are also enabled to assume their greatest development; and the capability of enjoying all the rational pleasures of life is greatly increased.

Parents have it in their power in almost every instance, to realize, in their own children, the preceding picture; or, by their neglect or ignorance, to present in them its opposite.

We can conceive of few stronger inducements to filial gratitude, than must exist in the bosom of that child, who, in addition to existence, has received from the enlightened love of its parents, the means of rendering such existence a real blessing. '*I feel myself indebted for the health I enjoy, to the love and foresight of a parent,*' is at once the most affecting eulogium, and the most powerful of motives for continued love and esteem.

Jour. of Health.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH.

Females should be early taught the important fact, that *beauty* cannot, in reality, exist, independent of health; and that the one is absolutely unattainable by any practice inconsistent with the other. In vain do they hope to improve their skin—to give a 'roseate hue' to their cheeks, or to augment the grace and symmetry of their forms, unless they are cautious to preserve the whole frame in health, vigor and activity. Beauty of complexion, and to a certain extent, that of shape also, is nothing more than visible heath—a pure mirror of the perfect performance of the internal functions, and of their harmony with the external portions of the system; the certain effects of pure air, cheerfulness, temperance, and of exercise, uninterrupted by any species of unnatural constraint. *ibid.*

[From the North American Review.]

LAFAYETTE.

There are those who deny to General Lafayette the name of *a great man.* This is a vague phrase, hard to define, of an acceptation somewhat dependent on the circle in which it is used. Does goodness belong to greatness, and make a part of it? Who is there, that has run through such a career with so little reproach? Are military courage and conduct the test of greatness. Lafayette was trusted by Washington with all kinds of service; the laborious and the complicated, which required patience and skill; the perilous, that demanded nerve; and we see him keeping up a pursuit effecting a retreat, out-manœuvring an enemy, and heading an assault, with equal reputation and success.—Are the willingness to meet tremendous responsibility, and the cool and brave administration of gigantic-power, proofs of greatness? Lafayette commanded in chief the national guard of France, three million of bayonets. Is the fortitude, required to resist the urgency of a miltitude pressing onward their leader to crime, a trait of true greatness? Behold Lafayette, when he might have been the chief, becoming the fugative of the French Revolution. Is the solitary and unaided opposition of a good citizen to the pretensions of an absolute ruler, whose power was as boundless as his ambition, an effort of greatness? Read the letter of Lafayette to Napoleon Bonaparte, refusing to vote for him as consul for life. Is a voluntary return, in advancing years, to the direction of affairs, at a moment like that when the ponderous machinery of the French empire was flying asunder, stunning, rending, crushing, annihilating thousands on every side, a mark of greatness? Consider his calmness at the tribune, when allied Europe was at the gates of Paris, and Napoleon yet stood in his desperation and at bay. And add to all this the dignity, the propriety, the cheerfulness, the matchless discretion of his conduct, in the strange new position, in which he was placed in this country. Those who deny such a man the meed of greatness, may award it, if they please, to their Alexanders and Cæsars, their Frederics and their Wellingtons.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The first article in the Ladies' Magazine of February contains some judicious remarks on the worth of money, and an exhortation to the free people of our republic, 'to shake off the dominion of selfishness, and make the object of their ambition, moral excellence, rather than wealth.'

We quote from this article the following passages relative to a new plan for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument.

Away, with the idea that to be *rich* is to be honorable and happy. It is only in the benevolent use of wealth in the means it affords of augmenting the rational happiness and improving the moral condition of those around him, that it conduces to the real enjoyment of the owner.

Never may we hear again that heartless maxim—'Time is money,' urged upon a child unless we wish him to be a Judas. Mothers, teach your children that *time is their opportunity for doing good.* Awaken their sympathies and kindle their ambition with the glorious examples, which, notwithstanding the base selfishness of the world, have been exhibited by good men, examples of self denial, perseverance, magnanimity, charity, and steadfastness in friendship and in love. Above all teach them that their noblest powers of mind and soul should be consecrated to the service of their country and their God. They will then, when time has matured their reason, be able to judge what is the true value of money.

The foregoing observations are the preface to a plan of beneficence, which has of late occupied our thoughts, and which we have finally concluded, though with feelings of deep anxiety for the manner in which it may be received, to propose to the Ladies of Massachusetts.

The unfinished state of the Bunker Hill Monument is well known, and also the fact that those engaged in building it have failed, in every method hitherto devised for obtaining funds for its completion

Impresssed with the importance of this subject, and thinking the crisis one in which the ladies may, without any infringement of that feminine propriety which they should scrupulously retain when coming before the public, offer their assistance, we would seriously suggest that an attempt be made by the women of Massachusetts, (or of all New England, if that be thought best) to raise by their own exertions, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the finishing of the Bunker Hill Monument.

It should be distinctly understood that the offering is expected to be in effect as well as pretension solely from the ladies. Neither husbands, fathers, or brothers are to be importuned for the money which is to be given. This must be obtained by the industry, economy or self-denial of those who offer it.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing enterprise of the United States is extending. The Newburyport, (Mass.) Hosiery Manufactory supplies its neighborhood with excellent cotton stockings superior to the imported. Cotton bagging is also manufactured in great plenty in the vicinity of Providence.

The manufactory of Tacks is carried on extensively at Abington, Mass. about twenty miles from Boston, by patent machines, which turn out the best ever made. Great quantities are used in Boston, and still greater exported to other places.

The article of Penknives, heretofore almost exclusively imported, has recently been undertaken in Worcester, Mass. on an extensive scale. The knives are equal in workmanship and quality to those made in England.

Buttons are made in abundance at Attleborough, Mass. Upwards of forty trading houses in Philadelphia are supplied by this manufactory. Most of the labor is performed by machinery, and females generally employed.

In Vermont, Mathematical instruments are made in a superior style. Gunter's scales, rules, &c. in every variety, are stamped by a machine invented by Samuel Hedge. The machine admits of no variation, and is correct.

Paul Beck's Shot Factory on the banks of the Schuylkill, can furnish shot sufficient for the consumption of the United States. Six factories are erected on the Atlantic coast since the tariff, and several on the Mississippi. The article is a mere drug and does not admit of exportation.

Hats and Bonnets of Straw, a beautiful employment for females, has widely extended throughout New England, and prospers well. The annual consumption of this article is estimated at more than a million and a half of dollars.

Lace. This manufacture is worth at least half a million, is a pleasing employment for delicate females and others denied the means of a livelihood, except by the labor of their hands.

Artificial Flowers are made in great variety in our towns and villages. A great part of those on sale are of domestic manufacture.

Carpets are now used almost entirely of American manufacture, no matter by what name they are sold. Nearly all the qualities made in Europe are produced in our looms, and are equal to the European.

Phil. Chronicle.

EPITAPH.

The following is a copy of a remarkable inscription on a monument lately erected in Horsley Down Church, Cumberland, England.

Here lie the Bodies
of THOMAS BOND and MARY his wife
She was temperate, chaste, and charitable;
But, she was proud, peevish, and passionate.
She was an affectionate wife and tender mother;
But, her husband and child, whom she loved
seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting
frown;
Whilst she received visiters, whom she despised,
with an endearing smile.
Her behaviour was discreet towards strangers;
But, imprudent in her family.
Abroad, her conduct was influenced by good
breeding;
But, at home, by ill temper.
She was a professed enemy to flattery,
and was seldom known to praise or commend;
But, the talents in which she principally excelled,
were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws
and imperfections. She was an admirable
economist, and without prodigality,
dispensed plenty to every person in her family;
But, would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing
candle.
She sometimes made her husband happy with her
good qualities;
But, much more frequently miserable—with
her many failings; inasmuch that, in thirty years'
acquaintance he often lamented that, maugre
all her virtues,
he had not, in the whole, enjoyed two years of
matrimonial comfort.
At length, finding she had lost the affections of her
husband,
as well as the regard of her neighbors,
family disputes having deen divulged by servants,
she died of vexation, July 20, 1768,
aged 48 years.
Her worn-out husband survived her four months
and two days,
and departed this life Nov. 28, 1768,
in the 54th year of his age.
William Bond, brother to the deceased, erected
this stone,
AS A WEEKLY MONITOR
to the surviving Wives of this parish,
that they may avoid the infamy of
having their names handed down to posterity with a
Patch-work Character.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Aid in Buisiness. Whatever may be a man's calling in life, a newspaper aids his buisness. If he is a farmer, he will see improvements in ploughing, manuring, and cultivating his grounds—the best animals—the best seeds—succession of crops—improved machines.—The advertisements will also show him where he can best buy and sell. Mechanics will see improved machinery. Merchants will see articles for sale—some things wanted and others offered. A milk man, not long since, lost a bargain at an auction, which would have paid for his paper ten years, merely by not taking the paper in which the auction was advertised. He came and subscribed for the paper, and declared he would take it as long as he lived.

Influence of Learned and Intelligent Men.—All men of intelligence take great delight in newspapers, and they should use all possible influence to promote their circulation in the respective neighborhoods where they reside. Clergymen, Doctors, and others, should impress upon every family the utility and real economy of taking papers. They certainly have a strong interest in elevating the character of the place in which they reside, and where family and personal intercourse is constantly kept up. In every town, there is a considerable portion of that 'fat contained in ignorance,' which lives only to eat, drink and sleep, and which appears susceptible only of sensual pleasures. But man, every where, is really an intelligent being, and may be introduced to new and exalted enjoyments of which he had formerly no idea. The morals, habits and language of our children depend much on our immediate neighbors. How important then is it that every neighborhood should be intelligent and virtuous.

No time to read the papers.—All men will find time for every thing that is really a gratification to them: and hence the complaint of 'no time,' is in fact no *taste* for newspapers. Every man has *time* to read a weekly paper, during a rainy day, or a long evening, or sometimes when waiting for his meals;' if he is not a slave, he certainly can find time to improve his mind. His children, undoubtedly, have time enough to learn *vice*, and if he is not ambitious to raise them above the level of ignorance, they will certainly prove vicious. The most industrious people will always find time to read, and it is the lazy and idle only who have *no time.* It is mysterious how many people employ their time while not at their business, and especially some who do very little business of any kind whatever. Such persons are a blank in creation, and society feels no loss when they drop away.

VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC SPECIFIC SOLVENT POWDER.

THIS preparation is a powerful remedy for the GRAVEL, and its kindred complaints; it dissolves the stones into such minute particles, that they run off without difficulty; to those suffering from soreness of the kidnies, chronic inflamation on the urinary organs, difficulty of micturation, bloody water, stranguary and every species of Gravel or stone in the bladder, this is offered as a safe and certain cure;—the same good effect has resulted from its use in cases of Dropsy, as of the Gravel;—Physicians who have witnessed its good effects, decidedly give it their approbation.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This may certify that I, David Kimball of Pembroke, N. H. having been afflicted for some time past with a complaint of the Kidnies, frequent discharges of bloody water, and exercised with some pain; and having made use of different kinds of medicine, and finding no relief, I was induced to make trial of the Vegetable Lithontriphic and Solvent Powders; from the use of this medicine I have received the most salutary relief. After using about half a Bottle and Powders, I have not been troubled with any of the aforesaid complaints. DAVID KIMBALL.

Pembroke, N. H. Dec. 20th 1828.

The subscriber within two years past has been three times severely attacked with the Gravel, but never until the last has he made use of the Lithontriptic. He commenced with the usual dose, repeated every eight hours; after the expiration of the third evacuations occurred, which afforded immediate relief, and he has not been troubled with the complaint since. JOHN ROBINSON.

Bellows Falls, Vt. Oct. 28, 1828. N3eop6m.

For sale wholesale and retail by Messrs. Lowe & Reed, and J. P. Hall, Boston.

R. Sanderson, Wrentham, Mass.
E. Porter, Salem, "
B. P. Dix, Groton, "
H. Allen, Leominster, "
E. P. Hill, Townsend, "
J. Robinson, Worcester, "
J. & C. Jewett, Fitchburg, "
George Dixon, Dedham, "
James Spalding, Mason, New Hampshire.
Wallace & Hopkins, Milford, "
John H. Wheeler, Dover, "
Joshua Hubbard, Portsmouth, "
George Hutchins, Concord, "

N2ep6m.

MOURNING CUSTOMS.

A Pamphlet consisting of Remarks, 'On the Duties of Consolation, and the Rites and Customs appropriate to Mourning. By Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY,' may be obtained at the Christian Register Office, 25 School Street, Boston.

Also, of J. R. Buffum, Salem, and Clarendon Harris Worcester. Feb. 13.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THIS work is published by PIERCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Cornhill, Boston. Price $5 a year; each number to contain 72 pages.

The Contents of the January number are;—The Ghost Seer; The Evening Star; Dr. Channing; Night; The Scrap Book; Article on the North American Review on the Removal of the Indians; Letters of William Penn; EDITOR'S TABLE, consisting of remarks on the past year; and notices of various new publications. Jan.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

THE Christian Register is published every Saturday morning, near the corner of Washington and School-streets—over the Washington Circulating Library.

TERMS. *Three Dollars* a year, payable in six months from the time of subscribing.

To those who pay at the office, or send their subscriptions free of expense to the publisher, within the first month of their year,—*two dollars and fifty cents*

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